NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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Letters and packages should be properly

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RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.-REV.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION. - REV. ABBOTT

FORTY SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.-

PILGRIM BAHTIST CHURCH.—REV. G. C. LORIMER TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH.-REV. J. SANDFORD

UNIVERSITY-Washington square.-BISHOP SNOW. Af

New York, Sunday, August 9, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yes terday evening, August 8.

Napoleon has returned to Fontainebleau. The rdiale between France and England appears to have been renewed on a broad and firm

The Lewes (England) races terminated with a good day's sport. Consols, 93%, money. Five-twenties, 71% in Lon-

don and 75 in Frankfort. Cotton advanced, closing with middling uplands at

91d. Breadstuds and provisions without marked by steamship at this port we have our special

European correspondence and a mail report in de-tail of our cable telegrams to the 2sth of July.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Butler made a speech in Gloucester, Mass. yesterday, in which he made the usual denunciation of President Johnson and expressed himself still in favor of impeachment. He said that he had become friends again with General Grant and would sopport him for President.

Charles Francis Adams, in reply to an invitation of a Grant club and republican committee in Quincy, Mass., to address them, declines, on the ground of a desire to remain outside of the political canvass; but remarks that he has not in any respect varied in his attachment to the principles he held before his de-

In the Georgia Legislature yesterday Mr. Bradley, the colored Senator, occupied the whole day in the upper House vindicating himself against the charges of felony and other crimes made against him. In the House bills were introduced declaring negroes legged and one armed men from taxation

bill passed on Friday by the Alabama Senate to vest the power of casting the electoral vote of the State in the Legislature was also passed in the me yesterday.

Three races came off on the Saratoga course yes terday. Clara Clarita won the first race. The sec-ond was a three mile dash between Pat Malloy and James A. Connoily, the former being the favorite by long olds. The race was closely contested, but was won by Connolly by two lengths. The third was be tween Stonewall Jackson, Sundown and Gilroy, and was won by the former, Sundown making a good fight and Gilroy trailing far behind. It is su by racing men in the case of Pat Malloy in the sec ond race and sundown in the third race that the lost by reason of having four pounds extra weight to carry for want of lighter jockeys.

The bark Henry Trowbridge, Captain Hotchkiss, of New Haven, was found descried south of Sandy Hook on the 6th inst. and towed to Brooklyn. The wreck, and it is believed that the captain and his wife and several children were swept overboard

Advices from Cochin China, by way of Shanghad and London, state that the Anamites attacked a French border port, defeated the garrison and mas sacred twenty-five of the imperial troops when

The remains of General Halpine were buried yes terday in Cypress Hills Cemetery. The funeral was & very large and imposing one, the Common Council, nun erous civic societies, military detachments and throng, of individual citizens making up the procession.

The Anti-Un. on Convention at Hallfax, Nova Sec. tia, yesterday ad pied resolutions declaring it necessary to use every manuals to effect a withdrawai from

The Cole-Hiscock case came up at an adjourned term of the Supreme Codff at Albany sesterday. An application of General Cole for admission to ball was argued, and Judge Hogeboom took the papers

and reserved his decision. The Board of Health yesterday took into consider ation the fact of a large number of diseased cattle oeing on the way to this city from the West. An in spection was ordered on the drove yards, and Gov ernors Fenton, Ward and Geary were requested by telegraph to have inspections made at the stations

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has made its second annual report of its proceedings. From this it appears that dog and cockfights have been almost entirely suppressed, ten drinking fountains nave been erected for the use of horses, dogs, &c.; great relief has been furnished to car horses during hot weather, and two hundred and fifty persons have been prosecuted for cruelty to

The vomito has broken out at Key West.

The Canadian Parliament has been further pro regued until September 19. The Extradition and th Divorce acts have been sanctioned by the Queen. The sentence of Ratsky, who murdered Felluer,

diamond pedier, in Brooklyn seven years ago and who was serving a life term in the Sing Sing Prison. has been commuted by Governor Fenton to ten years, commencing with the date of his imprison ment. This gives him only two years and a baif yet

The yachts of the New York Club commenced assembling yesterday at Glen Cove for their annual excursion. Ten vessels arrived during the day. The contemplated festivities on shore were saily marred by the rain.

The stock market was dull and unsettled yester. day. Government securities were firm. Gold closed

In almost all departments of trade in commercia circles yesterday, business was more quiet than it is usually on Saturday, in consequence of the in-clemency of the weather. Coffee was duli and unchanged, while cotton was in fair demand and 5c. higher, closing at 295c. for middling uplands. On 'Change flour was firm under a fair demand, mainly from the local trade. Wheat was dull and quotations were nearly nominal Corn was in active demand for speculation and Eastern shipment at full prices, while oats were slow of sale and heavy. Pork was quiet and rather heavy. Lard was also quiet and heavy. Beef re mained dull and unchanged. Petroleum was dull a 34%c. a 34%c. for refined, and 17%c. for crude Kaval stores were almost neglected and heavy Freights were dull, but higher rates were asked some cases. Whiskey was in fair demand and higher, closing at 65c. a 70c. in bond.

France and Her Neighbors-Coming Possibilities.

The situation in Europe at the present

moment is complicated and peculiar in the extreme. Our news from day to day reveals a state of things which makes it exceedingly difficult even for those most skilled in the national and international questions of the European Continent to say what is to be the nmediate issue and wherein the Europe of twelve months hence is to differ from the Europe of to-day. Spain is in a state of chronic discontent. So bad, in fact, is the situation in that country that the wildest and most revolutionary news could not possibly surprise us. Italy is still enjoying comparative quiet; but the Pope presides in Rome, and Garibaldi awaits his opportunity to make another and final effort in favor of Italian unity. Towards the East we find the Greek kingdom true to the character which it has maintained since the date of its independence. and of course doing its best to foster rebellion in all the Greco-Turkish provinces. Turkey is honestly busy with domestic reform, but finds it hard to be understood either by her own people or by the foreigner. On the Danube all is doubt and uncertainty. Whether a new kingdom or empire is presently to spring up in that region-whether Turkey is to maintain her hold of that rich though undeveloped portion of Europe, or whether it is to come under the control of Russia or Austria no man can tell. Russia has become more an Asiatic than a European Power. In the northwest-the home of the old sea kings, the conquerors of Europe-the Scandinavian nations-Norway, Sweden and Denmark-contemplate a corporate union and threaten to create a war Power which may prove a rival to both Russia and Germany. Central Europe is all in a fever. Austria, forcibly driven from Germany, has at last accepted her position, and by the mouth of her Prime Minister, one of the mightiest men of the day, has declared herself no longer the rival of Prussia. Prussia, but lately one of the second rate Powers, has become one of the greatest, and in spite of all present difficulties promises to revive in more than ancient splendor the old Germanic empire. France meanwhile, proud of her former renown, fired with ambition and armed as she never was armed before, looks around and is ready to rush and, if possible, plant her victorious standard wherever occasion calls

Such is the situation now all over Europe. To the thoughtful mind it presents numberless inducements to speculation. In what is the present state of things to issue? What is to be the immediate result of existing complications? In what shape is Europe, after the struggle which is now imminent, at last to settle down? To these questions it is impossible to give categorical answers. Certain results are desirable and certain results are likely; but the desirable are not in every case the likely, nor are the likely the desirable. One thing is manifest to every intelligent observer-France occupies the key position. On the course which the French government may choose to pursue everything depends. It is an old saying that when France is satisfied the world is at rest. Never had that saying more point and truthfulness than now. The unfortunate thing, however, is that France is not contented, but the reverse. If the old saying is in any sense to guide our judgment, then war must be considered inevitable. The difficulty for France is to know where to strike. She would no doubt like to make a dash on Germany, but to do so would not pay; it could hardly be successful. There is one thing which France might do, and to do it would be for the advantage of Europe-it might sweep over Spain and Portugal and Annex the entire peninsula to the empire. It would be a bold stroke-a bolder than the First Napoleon ever attempted; but it would on that account be all the more worthy of the second empire. The dynasties have too long held the peninsula in bondage. The time has come when the interests of the world at large and of the inhabitants of the peninsula in particular should be taken into account. Under the present system there is no chance for improvement. As matters are now managed Spain and Portugal will be more backward a hundred years bence than they are to-day. Let Napoleon annex them at once. Let him proclaim universal suffrage, and let him admit Spaniards and Portuguese to all the privileges of the empire, and the work of General Niel will not be difficult. In November the elections are to take place all over France. Something requires to be done to make a majority certain. Not much can be done on the Rhine. Success would be certain and easy on the Tagus and the Manzanares. Success would gratify France and give the Emperor a willing and even servile majority. Europe might protest; but Europe would do no more. Prussia would seize the opportunity to incorporate South Germany, and Austria might establish her claims to the mouths of the Danube. We throw out the hint. It is not for the Emperor to despise it. If success attend the experiment, as it is bound to do the annexation of Italy might be found of equal convenience on the occasion of the next general election. The world moves on. Dynasties cannot be allowed to stand in the way.

Seward Trotting Out the Chinese.

Mr. Secretary Seward has taken pity on our visitors from the Celestial Kingdom, who have hitherto seen but little in this country except our anomalous varieties of hotel life as exhibited in New York and in Washington. He has afforded them, at his own hospitable home and in the homes of his neighbors at Auburn, opportunities of studying the characteristics of our American domestic and social life, Nor has he neglected to supply them with all the lessons that such intelligent students of our institutions and customs might be expected to derive from an examination of our system of prison discipline and of the numerous laborsaving machines successfully employed on our farms and in our workshops. Making all due allowance for the pardonable vanity which may have induced the Secretary of State thus to initiate the Tajens into the household mysteries of one of our great American manda rins, the main motives of Mr. Seward in trotting out the Chinese Ambassadors to the de lectation of his neighbors should be respected. The Secretary of State is laudably anxious that the Chinese should carry home ineffaceable

mestic economy and in our manifold applications of science to the useful and ornamental arts. The Chinese guests of Mr. Seward left Auburn yesterday morning, and will admire the beauty and sublimity of nature as displayed at the Falls of Niagara. Our correspondents will continue the faithful chronicle of their movements which the HERALD has fully and almost exclusively furnished to the public.

The Annual Cruise of the New York Yarbt Club.

Twenty-one yachts are entered for participation in the great yachting event of the yearthe annual cruise of the New York Club. This beautiful little fleet was assembled yesterday at Glen Cove, that being the first point on the route-a rendezvous at which, with a good dinner and a dance, the cruisers were to take leave for a time of the many delights of land life, and adventure the possibilities of the sea, and of the rude marine existence of any Down East places at which they may touch-from Newport to Nantucket, where the civilization is exceedingly salt. Doubtless the festivities of last night were exceedingly brilliant. Memory of the beauties whose presence made the hop a delight will preclude the possibility of any Tannhauser of the party taking too deep a fancy to any charmer born of the sea foam; and we are sure that the taste of the dinner will linger in spite of all the northeast appetites of the occasion. All the buoyant spirits that fire the twenty-one little ships are in high glee now at the prospect of sport before them, for the present cruise surpasses all previous ones in promise. There are more and better appointed vachts on it, the oscasion is marked by a more general interest in its success through the organization, and there are many prizes for races to be sailed at different points, so that anticipation can never flag for want of a sensa tion to come. Commodore Stebbins is in command and spreads his colors from his vacht Phantom. The other yachts that sail are the Idler, Thos. C. Durant; Palmer, R. Stuyvesant; Rambler, F. Skiddy; Widgeon, Lloyd Phœnix; Restless, Wm. P. Douglas: Dauntless, J. G. Bennett, Jr.; Alice, Geo. W. Kidd; Fleur de Lis, John S. Dickerson; Magic, G. L. Lorillard; Silvie, E. Dodge; Mattie, W. Aston; Haleyon, G. Griswold; Seud, C. Macalester: White Wing, Sheppard Homans Addie V, Jacob Vorhis; Magie, R. F. Loper White Cap, Anson Livingston; Sallie E. Day, N. B. Palmer; Gussie, Henry Steers; Clytie,

In the fact that this the latest cruise of the club promises the best sport and excites the greatest interest of any cruise in its history, we perceive that this institution grows; and this it is pleasant to contemplate. Yachting is an ennobling, elevating sport. It takes those who pursue it into immediate association with the grandest phases of nature and makes them familiar with her in those moods in which she most impresses man for his good. Nobody hardly ever saw an old sailor dwindle into the meanness of character that many other pursuits seem to induce: nor an old sailor who did not possess in a high degree all the manly virtues of courage, generosity, fidelity, patience, a tender heart and a readiness to take things as they come and make the best of them: and it is a good sign when a snort that promises to develop men ever so little in so good a direction takes hold on general favor. Yachting is, moreover, of all sports the one most likely to be pursued for itself-not for its transient excitement, nor for the occasion it gives for laying down a wager of so much money. This is the demoralizing direction that horse-racing inevitably seems to take, and this always reduces sport to the level of the sharper, so that the gambler eventually drives than other sports to be free from this great evil, and some other great evils; and we therefore rejoice when we see it growing to such proportions as promise to give it a national

Is General Grant a Soldier or a Butcher? The highly respectable, well dressed and polite Mantilinis of the Manhattan Club, having very little experience in the camp, but well read, as appears from their language and style, in the routine courtesies of the up-town slums are and have been for some time past deeply exercised respecting General Grant, his everyday habits, professional acquirements and reputation as a military commander. At one time smelling of cheap cologne and bad brandy they inquire if the General is a drunkard; and again, having got hold of somebody's book entitled, "The Art of War," they preface with a second hand dissertation on the move ments of great armies in the field, a question which amounts to "Is the Commander-in-Chief a soldier or a butcher?" These political Bohemians appear to be vastly troubled with regard to the solution of this to them prominent issue of the Presidential campaign, and express themselves with just as deep concern on the subject as did Greeley when he propounded to the American public that attractive problem in moral philosophy which reads :- Is

Seymour a liar? The refreshing proposition of the Mantilinis relative to General Grant is presented in a lengthy, roundabout statement, furnished, no doubt, by some of the demoralized party cliques who have lost money in the vehicle which conveys it and seek perhaps to regain it during one of those nauseating whirls in the current of New York politics which they themselves have done so much to provoke; but in this view its publication cannot affect the election canvass one way or the other in the eyes of an intelligent public.

This degrading system of personal vituperation of public men, having its birth in the stifling and enfeebling atmosphere of party aucus-this irresponsible license of hurling at candidates for the highest executive offices in the republic such epithets as "liar," "drunkard," "butcher," "villain," "thief," "traitor," "rebel," and so forth-is almost "played out" in the United States, and a wilful adherence to its use in the present temper and tone of the country can only result in the utter destruction of the journals and that of the public prospects of the individuals who continue to employ it.

The coming election for the American Presidency will evolve political questions of a higher degree of moral grandeur than have ever before been submitted to the world, the substance of which will be summed up and placed before the educated, freedom-loving

impressions of all that is excellent in our do- and really independent-minded millions almost in the words-is man capable of self-government? This is the great national American ticket. To vote it intelligently, for the present and the future, the people must, to a great extent, lose sight of Seymour and Colfax, of Grant and Blair, and completely ignore Wade Hampton and his plans, Greeley, his theories and personalities; the Mantilinis, their plagiarisms, vulgarities and speculations, as well as the impudent dictation of party conventions and caucuses. It must be the country against cliques. As evidence of the necessity of this change we have only to call attention to the fact that the Mantilinis who attempt to vilify General Grant give their feeble support to a Presidential candidate nominated strictly by a party convention in defiance of the people, without, it may be said, volition of his own, while they cry out to the people to oppose a man named by what we may call a universal necessity which he could not avoid.

> Increase of the National Debt We published yesterday the official statement of the public debt on the 1st of August this year, with a comparison of that made at the corresponding time last year. This statement also shows the changes that have taken place in the different classes of government ecurities and forms of indebtedness as well as in the condition of Mr. McCulloch's money box. The most striking fact set forth is that the public debt has increased over twelve millions-that is, the debt was on August 1, 1867, less cash in the Treasury, \$2,511,306,426, anil on August 1, 1868, \$2,523,534,480. But the actual burden of the debt has been greatly agmented beyond this by the manipulation of the Secretary in converting one form of indebtedness to another. Not only has the principal been increased over twelve millions, but the interest has been increased on the total debt by the conversions referred to. Twelve millions a year added to the debt when the income was over four hundred and seventy millions, and this three years after peace has been established! Surely there must be something rotten in the Treasury Department. The incapacity and mismanagement of Mr. 'McCulloch ought to arouse the attention of the President and alarm the country. At this rate what will be the increase of the debt at the end of the next fiscal year, when the income will be considerably reduced? Congress is to blame, undoubtedly, for its reckless and extravagant appropriations, but Mr. McCulloch is equally so for his mismanagement of the finances. A thorough change is needed both in the national epresentatives and the administration of the freasury, and unless this change is made the heavily taxed people will be driven to a summary mode of relieving themselves of their

Carpet-Bagger Warmouth on Louislana Politics.

burdens.

The Legislature of Louisiana, it appears, as taken Governor Warmouth to task pretty everely for the letter which he recently sent to the President asking for more federal troops to preserve the peace in that State. The handsome young carpet-bag Governor from Illinois. it will be remembered, charged the State of Louisiana in said letter with a very guilty record-in fact, with the wilful murder of one hundred and fifty persons in six weeks-put out of the way on political grounds. The resolution now offered in the Legislature asks for the proof of these political assassinations. It is to be hoped for the honor of Louisiana that Governor Warmouth will not be able to furnish any such proof, and it appears to be the general opinion that he will not. Of course there are plenty of murders committed in Louisiana, as there are in all the Southern any way connected with politics; and so the Legislature of the State appears to think. Nor did the Senator who proposed the resolution suppose that there was any need of additional military aid, as he alleged that "the Army of the Republic," a military body of which Governor Warmouth is the head, numbers ten thousand men and has at its disposal in the rooms of the "Loyal League" five thousand five hundred stand of arms. If these allegations be true-and it devolves upon Governor Warmouth to prove them false if he can—it may be difficult to perceive what necessity there is for the reinforcements of federal soldiers which the Governor asks for in order to keep the peace in Louisiana. Hot-headed, hasty and ambitious young politicians, who have little or no interest in the State over whose destinies they accidentally happen to preside, are apt to run the country into serious expense for nothing if the good sense of wiser heads does not prevent them.

We had occasion not long since to applaud the eloquent and instructive lectures of Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, whose fossil restorations at the Crystal Palace Park, at Sydenham, had established the high scientific reputation which he brought here from Europe. We are happy to announce that this distinguished savant has accepted the proposal made to him by the Commissioners of the Central Park to undertake the restoration of a group of ancient fossil animals, and particularly of those discovered on this continent, for free exhibition at the Park. It is to be hoped that the Commissioners will have sufficient influence at Washington to cause special instructions to be issued to Indian agents and the commanders of our frontier garrisons to encourage the collection not only of fossil remains, but of living animals, such as the silver wolf, the buffalo calf and other specimens of the abounding variety of animal life in America. These specimens should be forwarded to the Park, which might soon add to the attractions that nature and landscape gardening have bestowed upon it-attractions not surpassed by any of the famous parks in Europe—the advantages of a museum of ancient fossils and of a zoological garden superior to the museums and gardens at London and Paris.

Museum of Ancient Fossils at the Park.

THE OPENING OF HELL GATE.-There appears to be some prospect that Hell Gate may be opened at last. Congress has made a small contribution, which is just sufficient to enable General Newton to commence operations in blasting the rocks which shut us out from free navigation through the eastern entrance to our harbor. We hope that the work will obtain a full recognition of its importance from the next Congress, and that such practical aid may be extended as will insure the completion of the undertaking. The whole amount required to make the Hell Gate channel navigable is set down at five and a half millions of dollars, and we presume that the work when completed would be cheap at that price. The advantages to this harbor of clearing out the obstructions in Hell Gate have been frequently urged by us. We hope that a fair chance will be afforded now to get rid of the dozen or more rocks that block up the channel, but which can be removed by the action of a little nitro-glycerine.

suitable reply, seturning thanks for the invitation and paying high compliments to Mr. Hatch for the clear manner in which he by statistics set forth the importance of the international communication between Asia and this country. Mr. Burlingame said the Commissioners from China had been accredited to the Western Powers alone, and it would be contrary to their instructions to accept honors from municipalities. He said, however, the Commissioners would, during the coming week, privately visit Buffalo, inquire into its commercial advantages and visit objects of public interest.

OBSEQUES OF GEN. CHARLES G. HALPINE.

addened smiles and the copious tears of nature the

remains of the writer, poet and patriot soldier,

Charles G. Halpine, were yesterday carried to their

earthly terminus at Cypress Hills. As the dull, moist

ctay fell upon the rosewood coffin in its narrow bed

the thunder pealed a muffled requiem, while dark and heavy clouds draped the sky in mourning.

Bending over his early grave friends and admirer

rowful leave of the final resting place where lies hushed forever the voice of fancy and the

heart of feeling. Under the dripping willow and

the solemn cypress tree he sleeps a poet's sleep,

where the green earth rolls in tranquil beauty to the

vale below, and where the grassy-mantled grave and

the flower-crowned monument of affection cheat the

tomb of half its terrors and tell of the repose which

many find to whom, "life's fitful fever o'er," the

bosom of mother earth is grateful refuge. Let him

rest! He has done, and nobly done, his manhood's

work and duty. Past rain and clouds and sunshing

he reposes where censure nor applause can eve

reach him more. Green as the laurels of his patriot

lays be the grass above his grave, while ever green

and growing will the fame continue of the poet hero

The funeral was well attended. Had the heaven

ooked less tearful and threatening the presence of

many more might have been expected. As it was,

many more might have been expected. As it was, however, the burnal procession was of an impressive character, a fitting tribute to the worth and intellect that has passed so prematurely away. The room wherein the deceased lay extended, attired in the costume of a major general, was the scene of a nunerous gathering of distinguished men of both political parties, and not alone politicians holding diverse theories of government, but representatives of art, science and literature, the bench, bar, field

forum met on neutral ground, moved from the same impulse of a common humanity Among others were Mayor Hoffman, Horace

the same impulse of a common humanity. Among others were Mayor Hofman. Horace Greeley, Peter B. Sweeny, General David Hunter, James T. Brady, General J. F. Hail, Richard O'Gorman, Jonn Y. Savage, Thomas Murphy, William C. Barrett, Nelson J. Waterbury, Robert P. Roosevelt, Richard Connoily, William M. Tweed, all of whom acted as pallbearers. There were also Postmaster Keily, Superintendent Kennedy, Emanuel B. Hart, Judge Brady, L. F. Harrison, S. J. Meany, General Shaler, Commissioners Myers and Wilson. Three slaters of the deceased were present—Mrs. Wright, of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Halpine, of Sing Sing, and Mrs. Russell, of Chicago. In his far off native home the departed poet leaves another sister, while in London, Canada West, one brother is engaged as professor in a college, and in Dublin, Irciand, another officiates as clergyman. The capacity of the house seemed too small for the throng that sought admission. Here was an evidence indeed of how deeply with his wizard words the poet Mies had stirred the hearts of thousands. It became necessary in the end to restrain by gentle action the further increase of the assemblage. The doors were closed after ten o'clock, and Rev. Dr. E. O. Flagg, of the Church of the Resurrection, began the funeral services according to the ritual of the Episcopal church.

At the conclusion of the lesson (I. Corinthians xx.,

Episcopal church.

At the conclusion of the lesson (I. Corinthians xx., 15), the Rev. Mr. Flagg repeating the terrennial words, "For as much as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord," proceeded to make a few

remarks.

He said the labor of men in this world should not

He said the labor of men in this world should not be the heaping up of monuments in the shape of wealth and greatness. Such was the maxim of the world; but it was not the verdict of God and the verdict of truth. All that we have attained, all the pageant of this life, all its greatness, all its riches, everything which it may offer, is in itself absolutely and utterly vain. But not so with the work of the Lord, "Blessed are they who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors and their works will follow them." It struck him (the speaker) that these reflections were not inappropriate to the sad occasion which called them together. Here lay before them the last remains of earthly genius, of earthly attainments, so far as this world was concerned in the individual. He who had attained a brilliant reputation, who had won the renown which men may confer, who had exhibited all the noblest and most beautiful powers with which God can endow his creatures, now lies low in the cofinal and will shortly be taken hence to be laid in the final resting place of recomposing humanity. We ac-

and will shortly be taken aence to be laid in the mass resting place of recomposing humanity. We acknowledge the greatness of the individual; we acknowledge the renown he has attained; we acknow-ledge he has made his mark in his day and genera-tion; that he has prematurely exhibited some of the noblest abilities of which man can be possessed; but

what availeth it beyond the

what availeth it beyond the grave? How doth it tend to everlasting salvation? God grant that ever one within the hearing of my voice—God grant that you all, my friends, may look for the world to come and that you may trust not in the uncertain thing of this world, but in your Saviour and Lord Jesu Christ. Let Him be the beginning and the end of your lives, and when all that is earthly is fade away, and when the things of this world shall be seen no more, may you all be garnered into thos mansions which Christ has prepared for all those

CHARLES GRAHAM HALPINE

Died August 3, 1868, • aged Thirty-eight years and ten months

It was decorated with wreaths of immortiles, woven into funcreal emblems. At the head was a hamp surmounted with shamrocks, woven out of immorteles, and bearing the inscription:—

IRELAND'S LOSS.

dropped their last sad tribute of regard and took

Large Attendance and Widespread Destrations of Regard.

Through the sunshine and the shadow, be

The Anglo-French Alliance.

By cable telegram from London we are informed that an impromptu quasi peace conference was held in that city yesterday between Lord Stanley, the Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, and the Marquis Moustier, French Minister near the Court of Queen Victoria, during which "questions involving the present and prospective peace of Europe were fully discussed." Lord Stanley expressed the desire of the British government for the maintenance of peace. The French Minister replied that the continuance of amicable relations between the sovereigns of France and England "was of itself a guarantee of the future peace of Europe.

Should this cable telegram prove correct in substance we may regard the entente cordiale between France and England as having been strengthened by a renewal of the alliance of the two countries on a broad and, it may be, enduring basis. That alliance looked to unity of action in the eventuality of war as well as identity of friendly idea in time of peace. The official conversation between the two Ministers-held without reference to the other foreign representatives in London-may be interpreted either way. It may betoken England's "drifting into war" for the realization of a Napoleonic idea, or peace and a grand coronation of the head of the Bonaparte dynasty in Paris. If war, an Anglo-French army may operate on the Iberian peninsula, effacing the memory of the rivalries of Soult, Moore and Wellington; or on the Danube for common glory and Turkish reconstruction, as in the Crimea. If for peace, it will be much more pleasant-particularly to England.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

Visit of the Embassy to an Exhibition of Agricultural Implements at Auburn-Their Interest in the Working of the Machines. AUBURN, August 6, 1868.

This morning the Embassy, accompanied by Secre-

tary Seward and a large number of ladies and gen tlemen, visited the farm of Mr. Dunning, about one mile west of this city, on the Genesee turnpike, in order to witness in operation several of the important agricultural machines now in common use in working of the Kirby harvester. The Ambassadors as well as students, were delighted at the accurate execution of the work designed to be performed by this machine. Two fine gray horses were attached to the machine, and as they started into a field feet, the ambassadorial party marched after, the energetic Chih at the head, carefully investigating every as they severed the stender stalks. Sun displayed more than ordinary interest on this occasion, and was fully equal to Chih in the number and details of his interrogatories. After the harvester had made one round of the field Chih mounted the driver's seat and took the reins. The horses, evidently not accustomed to the Mongolian manner of handling the ribbons, grew uneasy and set off at a trot. Chih, not the least concerned, however, abandoned the use of the least concerned, however, abandoned the use of the reins with one hand by means of which he held the reins with one hand by means of which he held himself upon the seat. The machine rattled quite vigorously under the effects of this increased velocity and it was only by the driver catching the horses at the bit, stopping them and then taking the reins himself, walking by the side of the machine, that some regularity of locomotion was attained. Chih, relieved from this responsibility from his seat, now turned his attention exclusively to the contemplation of the machine. The self-raking attachment was a novelty no less interesting than the action of the knives. As the long arms moved around and dropped and by a new motion swept off the amount desired for binding in a single bundle Chih, from his seat, and Sun walking benind, followed the revolutions with their fingers until perfectly understood.

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While the philosophers were thus acquiring information in the line of agriculture Mr. Fung was also following in the procession busily engaged in reading a late cepy of the New York Herald. This incident attracted the attention of Mr. Burlingame, who exclaimed to the party, "Now there is a line picture of the Old and the New World. An ambassador of ancient China riding on an American harvester and a student of China following reading a copy of the New York Herald." The remark struck the party as quite an interesting mingling of opposite associations, and the sentiment of Mr. Burlingame was well endorsed by the whole party.

The compactness of the harvester, in view of the large amount of work executed, struck the Celestial philosophers as its finest feature, and when shown the lever by means of which the driver at all times has complete control over the machine, the peculiar construction of the rake acting as a reel, and which

een no mode and the reverend gentleman's mansions which Christ nay who love Him.

At the conclusion of the reverend gentleman's remarks the doors were again opened and the opportunity seized by those outside to enter and take a last look at the brave face of Miles O'Reilly. The coffin—a splendid structure of rosewood, studded with silver ornaments—was placed in the drawing room, and through the glass lid the calm, almost cheerful features of the General were visible. Not a lineament was altered. A buoyant smile appeared to have died upon his lips, the broad brow was un stained by spot or wrinkle, and as he lived so I would seem he had departed—bright with hope an would seem he had departed—bright with hope an last inscription: philosophers as its inest leature, and when show the lever by means of which the driver at all times has complete control over the machine, the peculiar construction of the rake acting as a reel, and which by the use of a treadle the driver could at any time lower one or all of the arms to the desired height of the stalk, so as to take down all tangled grain, very much interested the party and received their warmest approval. The narvester attachment was then taken of and the machine turned into a mower, which was also run in a meadow. From the field the party drove to the barn and first witnessed a hay fork unloading hay. Next a threshing machine was visited and examined in operation. Chil got under the machine and on top of it, examining every feature in its construction and in the accompishment of its work. In this investigation Chil was accompanied by Teh, who also shows a remarkable aptitude for mechanical study. Having succeeded in understanding the machine Chil Tajen and Teh took a position on the platform and fed the machine with as much expertness as an old farm hand. This finished the morning's recreation.

ion.

This afternoon the Embassy visited the home of x-tiovernor Enos T. Throop, where they partook of ex-Governor Emos T. Throop, where they partook of lunch, and the different members then repaired to busco Lake and enjoyed the pleasures of a row upon the tranquil bosom of that beautiful expanse if water. After partaking of a dunier at the resi-

Mr. Seward's Residence.
AUBURN, August 8, 1868,
second and final reception was extended by Secretary Seward last evening to the Chinese Em bassy. A large number of prominent citizens were present to pay their respects to and take their fina parting from Mr. Burlingame and his suite, who were on the eve of their departure to Niagara. The occasion was pleasurable and memorable to all who were present. After the collation Mr. Burlingame

were present. After the collation Mr. Burlingame offered the following sentiment:—

The Great Secretary—Canning said that he had called a new world into existence to redress the balance of the old. Mr. Seward has called an old world into the existence of the new.

The toast was enthusiastically received.

This morning the Embassy took their departure for Niagara. A large concourse of people assembled at the depot to witness their departure and bid them adieu.

Arrival of the Embassy at Niagara Falls-Honors from Municipalities Declined

NIAGARA FALLS, August 8, 1868. A joint committee of about seventy-five members of the Buffalo Board of Trade and Common Council visited Niagara Falls this evening, on a special train, to extend the hospitalities of the city to the Chinese Embassy now here. The large pariors of the inter-Embassy now here. The large pariors of the inter-national Hotel were filled with a gay throng of ladies and gentlemen to witness the reception of the com-mittee. At half-past eight o'clock the Embassy, headed by Mr. Burlimgane, entered the pariors and was addressed by Mr Israel T. Hatch of Buffalo, in behalf of the citizens, in an able manner, setting forth at length the advantages to be derived from close commercial relations with the Old World. He alluded to the geographical position of Buffalo, he e commercial relations position of Builded to the geographical position of Builded to the geographical position of Builded to the geographical commercial temportance.

Over the coffin the American flag was draped, and a sword and major general's shake placed in appropriate position. A cross, formed of immortelles, was placed over the bosom of the decased.

Soon after eleven o'clock the signal was given to form the procession, and notwithstanding the rain fell in torrents, the large cosmopolitan crowd, composed of all classes and of all creeds, that had assembled in the street uncovered simultaneously when the cortege moved out upon the sidewalk and deposited their sad burden in the hearse. It was then slowly driven along Forty-seventh street towards Seventh avenue, while the procession formed in the following order:

Section of police from the Nineteenth precinct, under command of Captain Todd.

Drum corps of the Fifth regiment.

General Postley and staff, mounted.

One hundred men from the various companies of the Fire Department, under command of District Engineer Rhodes.

The Sixty-ninth regiment, Colonel Kavanagh in command.

Detachment of the First regiment of cavairy.

The Sixty-ninth regiment, Colonel Kavanagh in command.

Detachment of the First regiment of cavalry.
Detachment of the First regiment of cavalry.
Battery C of the First regiment of artillery.

The Hearse,
Escorted by a guard of thonor of the Sixty-ninth regiment.

The pailbearers in carriages.
Large delegation of citizons connected with the various departments on foot.
Enterprise Lodge No. 36 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The Knights of St. Patrick, wearing crape on the left arm, headed by President John Mitchel and ex-President Captain W. F. Lyons.

Carriages containing the Relatives of the Deceased. The Members of the Common Council in carriages.

Section of Police.

In this order the procession moved down Fifth avenue.

In this order the procession moved down Fitta avenue.

Inc desire of the assembled thousands to see the funeral was so intense that they remained under the torrents of rain for at least an hour. The stree; was almost blocked up with mourners, official and unofficial. From Fifth to Seventh avenue all along the thoroughfare of Forty seventh avenue all along the various Cettle acciettes, with their scarfs and colors, heads and subordinates of the municipal and county governments and a number of fremen in uniform. There were also prominent Ferians among the assemblage.

The line of march was from Forty-seventh street The line of march was from Forty-seventh street down sixth avenue to Thirty-fourth street, through Thirty-fourth street to Fith avenue, down Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street, through Fourteenth street to Broadway, down Broadway to Canal street, and along Canal street to the Grand street forry, where the ferry was crossed and the line of march taken up for Cypreas Hills Cemetery. Arrived at a plot of rising ground in the cemetery, the remainder of the funeral services was performed by the Rev. Mr. Flagg, the coffin lowered, the grave filled up and all that was mortal of the gallant Miles O'Rellly shut out from human gaze forever.

Rest, great soul, in peace. Not far from the sounding sea, amid beautiful groves and dowering shrubs, the gentie winds will murmur a requiem above him, and through the coming years his memory will grow more dear, and the offerings of his tender muse will lose no portion of their charm.